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REVISION OF THE GENUS *TACHYCOLPURA* BREDDIN (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE: COLPURINI)

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Abstract.—The genus *Tachycolpura* Breddin (Coreidae: Colpurini) is revised to include *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES, from Borneo, and *T. sumatrana* NEW SPECIES, from Sumatra. *Xenocolpura* Blöte NEW SYNONYM, is synonymized within *Tachycolpura* with the binomial *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION. The dorsal habitus, pronotum, and female genital plate of each species, and the male genital capsule and parameres of the new species, are illustrated. A key to species is provided.

Key Words.—Insecta, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Colpurini, *Tachycolpura,* NEW SPECIES, Sumatra, Borneo.

The tribe Colpurini contains about 16 genera (*Hygia* with nine subgenera) and 134 species, with several genera and many species awaiting description. Members of the tribe are distributed from Fiji and Australia to India and the eastern Palaearctic region, reaching their greatest diversity in Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (Dolling 1987). The species are usually black or dark colored, with a striking diversity of structure in the male genital capsule and in the female genital plate (Brailovsky 1990).

Breddin (1900) described the genus *Tachycolpura* to include *Lybas penicillatus* Walker, 1871 as the type. Distant (1901) and Bergroth (1913) cited this species only superficially, without adding new morphological or distributional data. Blöte (1936) described and illustrated the new genus and species *Xenocolpura elongata* Blöte, from Sumatra. Within his generic treatment, Blöte does not allude to the affinities that this genus might have with other Colpurini, but only emphasizes, as diagnostic characters, the reduced wings and the conical projections of the humeral angles of the pronotum.

During this revision, we had no doubt in recognizing the close relationship between both genera. In this paper we synonymize *Xenocolpura* with *Tachycolpura,* and create a new binomial, *Tachycolpura elongata.* Two new species, collected in Sumatra and Borneo, are also described.

Tachycolpura is the only genus of Colpurini in which the humeral angles of the pronotum are projected as a conical tooth of variable length, width and trajectory. The tylus, jugae, and the antenniferous tubercles are unarmed and the femora are armed with a double row of spines and granules that decorate their ventral side. The shape of the posterior edge of the genital capsule, the length and width of the gonocoxae I and of paratergite IX, the development of the wings, and the color of the hemelytral membrane, the corium and the tibiae, all characterize the genus.

The following abbreviations identify the institutions where types are deposited, and specimens were loaned: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii (BPBM); The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH); Colección Entomológica del

Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México (IBUNAM); Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland (MGHN); Rijksmuseum van Naturlijke Histoire, Leiden, Netherlands (RNHL); Zoologisches Musem, Universiteit Van Amsterdam, Netherlands (ZMUA).

Tachycolpura Breddin

Tachycolpura Breddin, 1900. Rev. d'Entomol. 19: 215.
Tachycolpura: Bergroth, 1913. Mem. Soc. Entomol. Belg. 22: 142.
Xenocolpura Blöte, 1936. Zool. Meded. 19: 44, NEW SYNONYM.

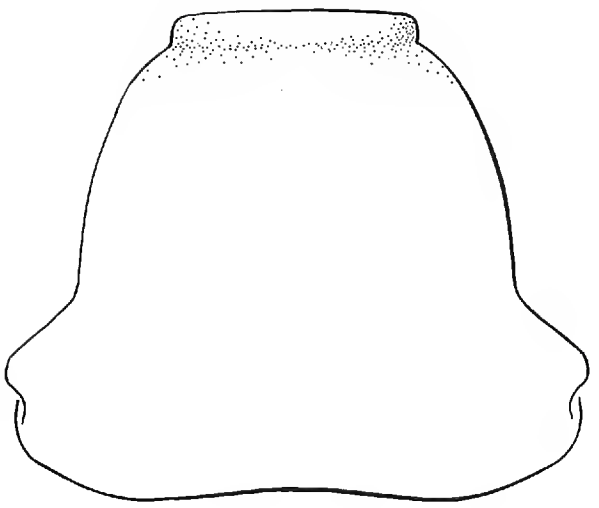
Type Species.—*Lybas penicillatus* Walker.

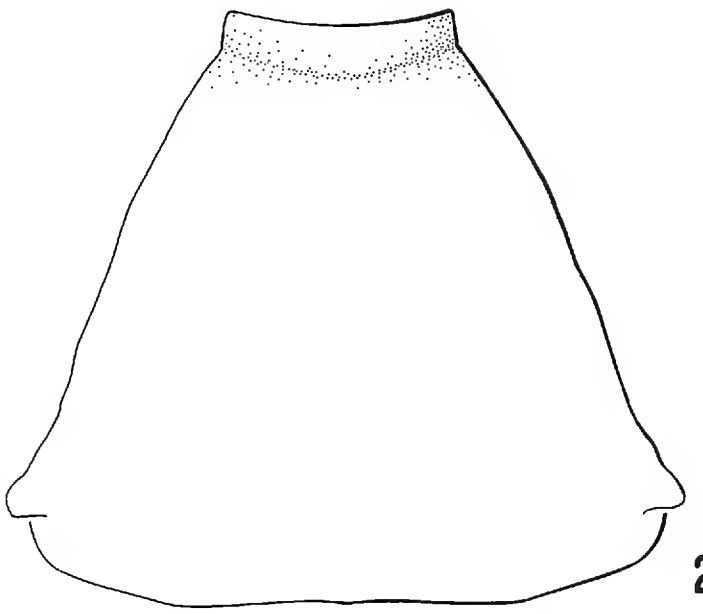
Redescription.—Narrow body, moderately elongated, with an average length from 16.48 mm to 20.15 mm. *Head.* Longer than wide, elongate, cylindrical and slightly narrowed basally; tylus unarmed, apically truncate, extending anterior to jugae, and seen laterally extending above them; antenniferous tubercles unarmed with truncate apex; jugae unarmed; antennal segment I robust, cylindrical, slightly curved outwards and longer than head; segment II longest, segment IV shortest and fusiform; segments II and III cylindrical; ocelli not elevated; preocellar pit deep, diagonally excavated; eyes spherical; tubercles postocular protuberant; side of head in front of eyes straight, slightly convergent; bucculae rounded, short, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercle, with sharp mesial projection and anterior edges thickened; rostrum long, reaching the medial one-third of abdominal sternite V, or almost to apex of VII; rostral segment IV longest, III longer than II and II longer than I, which is shortest. *Thorax. Pronotum.* Wider than long, moderately sloped; anterior collar wide; anterolateral edges ranging from oblique and gently rounded to almost straight; humeral angles projected into conical tooth, directed upwards and slightly backwards, with variable length (Figs. 1–5); posterior edge straight. Anterior lobe of metathoracic scent gland globose and reniform, posterior lobe sharp, small. *Legs.* Femora with two rows of granules and small spines along ventral surface, less abundant on metafemur; tibiae with shallow sulcus, sometimes difficult to see; metatibiae longer than metafemur. *Scutellum.* Triangular, longer than wide, with sharp apex. *Hemelytra.* Macropterous, reaching median one-third of abdominal segment VII of male or median one-third of VIII, or anterior one-third of IX in female, or coleopteroid and extending to anterior third of abdominal segment V in both sexes (see Slater 1975); claval suture evident or barely so (coleopteroid individuals); claval commissure shorter than total length of scutellum; apical border obliquely straight, with short apical angle not reaching middle one-third of hemelytral membrane; hemelytral membrane with few bifurcate veins. *Abdomen.* Connexival segments higher than body, forming a case where hemelytra rest; posterior angle of connexival complete, or extended into a very short, wide projection; abdominal sternites with medial sternal furrow projecting to posterior border of sternites V or VI. *Integument.* Body surface rather dull. Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, thorax, abdominal sterna and exposed parts of genital segments of both sexes strongly punctate. Antennae and legs minutely granulate. Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, thorax and abdominal sterna with long, decumbent to suberect conspicuous golden or silvery bristle-like hairs. Pronotum, thorax and abdominal sterna with circular gray-white farinose punctures.

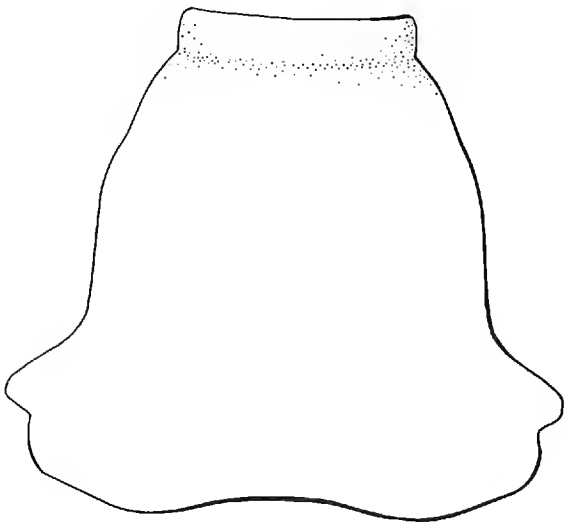
Male Genitalia.—*Genital Capsule.* Posteroventral edge bidentate (Figs. 14–16). *Parameres.* Simple and straight body; apical projection widened, with the anterior lobe convex or continuous with body and the posterior lobe ending in a sharp and short projection (Figs. 20–24).

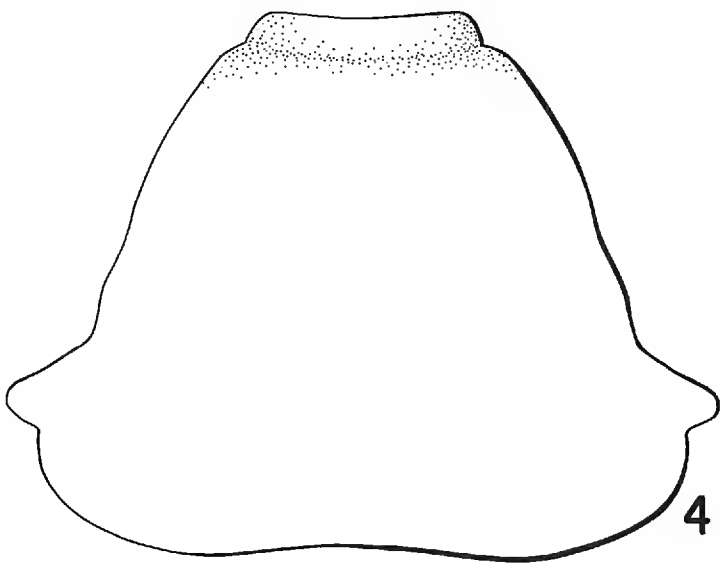
Female Genitalia.—Abdominal sternite VII with plica and fissure evident; plica narrow or elevated and transversely evolved; gonocoxae I nearly square, large; paratergite VIII short, square, with spiracle visible; paratergite IX nearly square, larger than former paratergite VIII (Figs. 6–13). *Spermatheca.* Bulb long and dilated, duct coiled, with short membranous duct (Fig. 25).

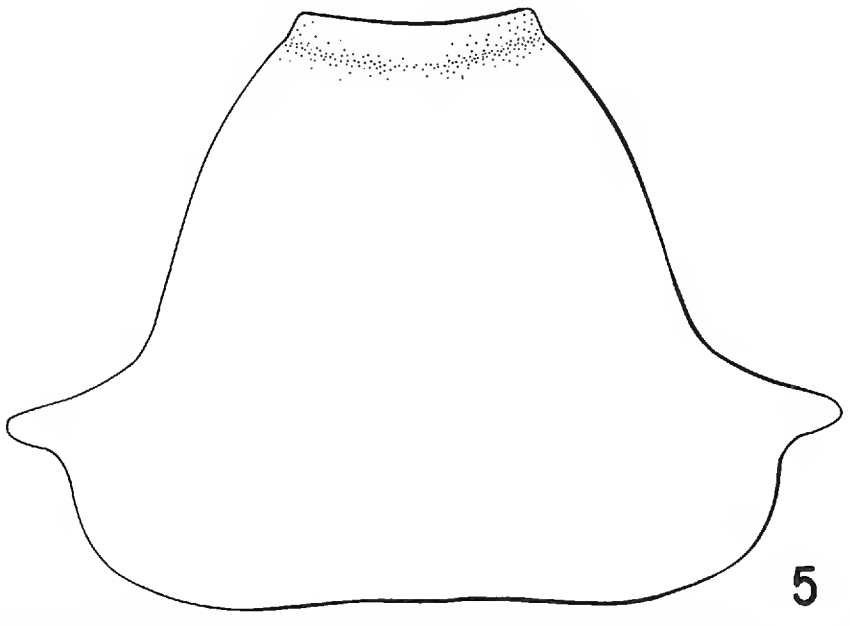
Diagnosis.—*Tachycolpura* is the only genus within the Colpurini that has the humeral angles of the pronotum projected into a sharp and robust conical projection, of variable length and trajectory. Other typical characters are an unarmed tylus, jugae and antenniferous tubercles, an armed femora of all three pairs of



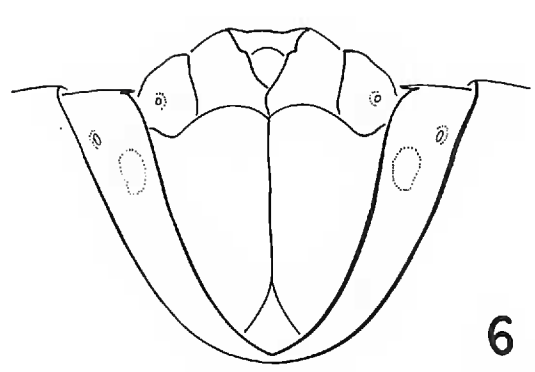


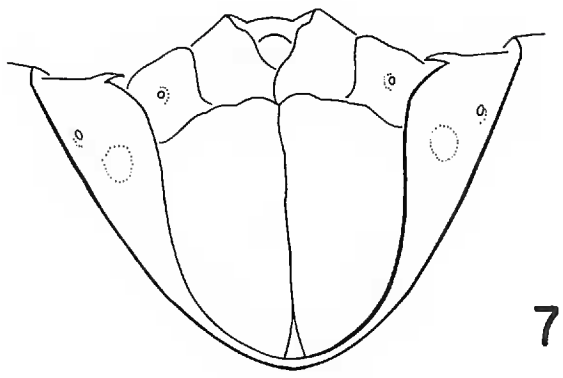


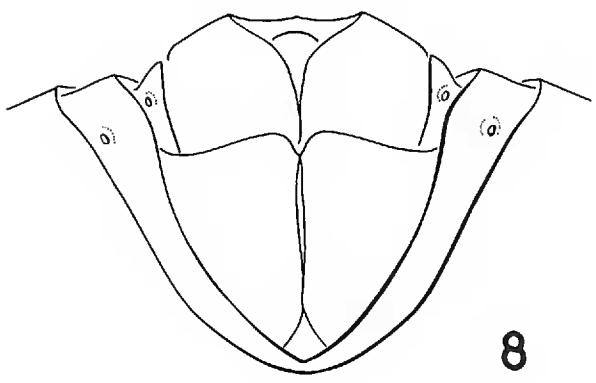


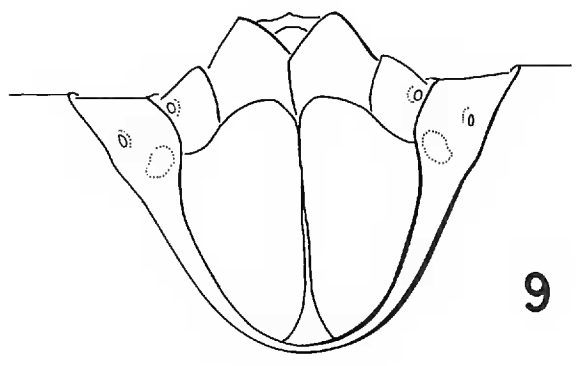


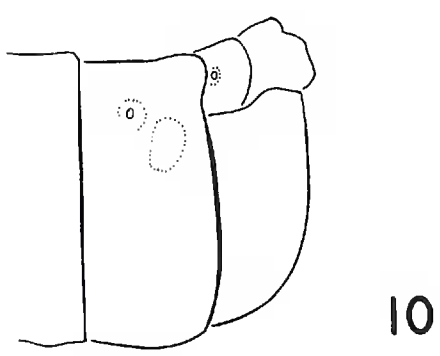
Figures 1–5. Pronotum view of *Tachycolpura* spp. Figures 1, 2. *T. penicillata* (Walker). Figure 1. Male. Figure 2. Female. Figure 3. *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION. Figure 4. *T. luteola,* NEW SPECIES. Figure 5. *T. sumatrana* NEW SPECIES.

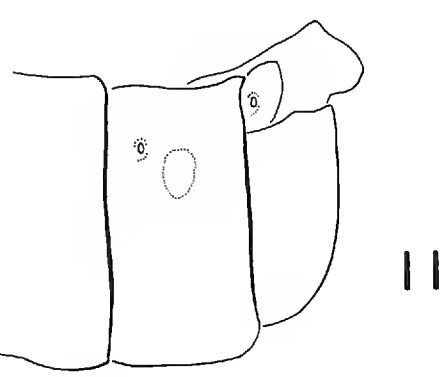


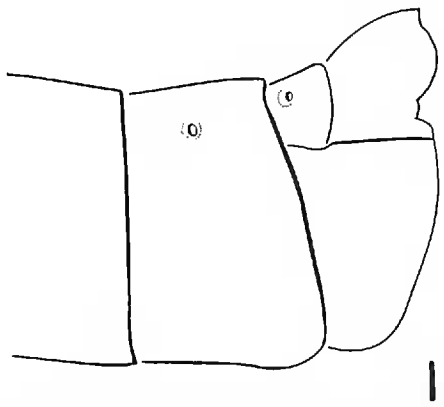


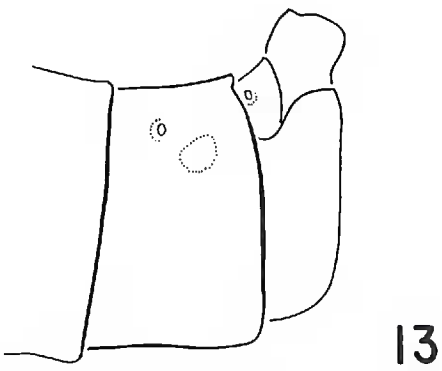












Figures 6–9. Frontal view of the female genital plates of *Tachycolpura* spp. Figure 6. *T. penicillata* (Walker). Figure 7. *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION. Figure 8. *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES. Figure 9. *T. sumatrana* NEW SPECIES. Figures 10–13. Lateral view of female genital plates of *Tachycolpura* spp. Figure 10. *T. penicillata* (Walker). Figure 11. *T. elongata* Blöte NEW COMBINATION. Figure 12. *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES. Figure 13. *T. sumatrana* NEW SPECIES.

legs, and a notoriously elongated head. The presence of a fissure and a plica in the female, together with the spiny projection of the buccula, confirm the generic diagnosis of the genus.

Discussion.—Wing development in the Colpurini is notoriously variable, in-

cluding apterous, coleopteroid, micropterous, submacropterous and macropterous species, even within a genus (*Sciophyrus*) and a species (*Brachylybas* spp.). Therefore, wing character is not a reliable tool for a generic definition.

Blöte (1936) in describing and illustrating *Xenocolpura,* noted that its characteristic features are especially a brachypterous condition, the presence of a subconical tooth in the humeral angles of the pronotum and a thorny projection in the bucula. In examining the type material of *X. elongata* Blöte and *Tachycolpura penicillata* (Walker), both monotypic genera, we could not find any definitive characters to be used. Both species have the same degree of development of the humeral angles, the bucula and of the genital plates of the female. Therefore, we synonymized *Xenocolpura* within *Tachycolpura,* and included *X. elongata* as the second known species of *Tachycolpura.*

Distribution.—Four species are known from Malaya, Sumatra, Singapore and Borneo.

Biology.—Apparently a very scarce genus restricted to forested areas.

Key to *Tachycolpura* Species

1. Coleopteroid individuals, with the hemelytral membrane not extending beyond abdominal segment V; claval suture not evident; gonocoxae I long, with a maximum length of 3.00 mm (Figs. 7, 11); posterior border of genital capsule with two short projections, with robust and truncated apices (Figs. 16, 19) (Sumatra) ..... *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION

1′. Macropterous individuals, with the hemelytral membrane reaching abdominal segment VII of male, or IX in female; claval suture evident; gonocoxae I shorter than 2.90 mm 2

2(1′). Apical angle and apical margin of corium yellow; genital capsule elongate, with posterior margin oblique and convergent, with two short projections with rounded apices (Figs. 15, 18) (Borneo) ..... *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES

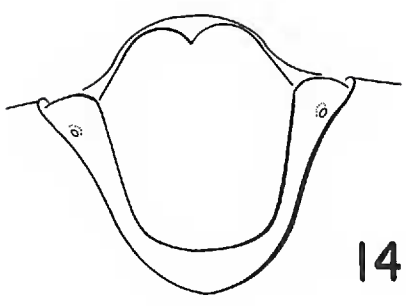
2′. Apical angle and apical border of corium black or brown-red; genital capsule globose, with the posterior edge widened, with two short rounded lobes (Figs. 14, 17) 3

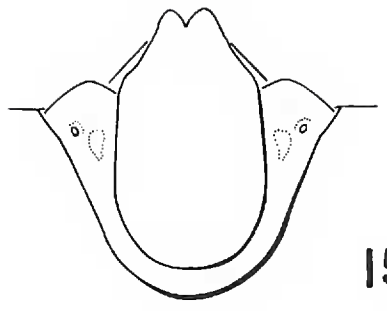
3(2′). Humeral angle of pronotum with long, thin, slender conical projections (Fig. 5); clavus and corium pallid red-orange; tibiae dark orange, with two yellow rings, one subbasal and the other almost apical (Sumatra) ..... *T. sumatrana* NEW SPECIES

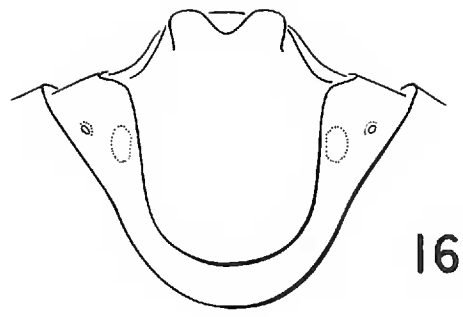
3′. Humeral angles of pronotum with short and robust projections (Figs. 1–2); clavus and corium black; tibiae dark red-brown, without yellow rings (Singapore, Borneo) ..... *T. penicillata* (Walker)

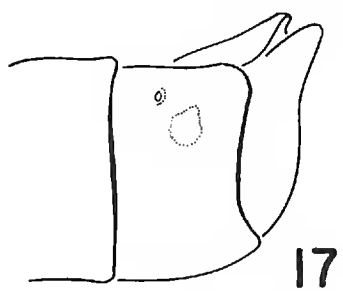
Tachycolpura penicillata (Dallas)
(Figs. 1, 2, 6, 10, 14, 17, 20, 21, 26)

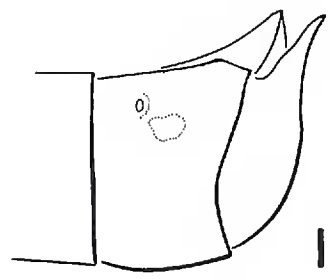
Lybas penicillatus Walker, 1871. Cat. Hem. IV: 150–151.
Lybas penicillatus: Lethierry & Severin, 1894. Cat. Gen. 2: 42.
Tachycolpura penicillata: Breddin, 1900. Rev. d'Entomol. 19: 216.
Colpura penicillatus: Distant, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 7(7): 20.
Tachycolpura penicillata: Bergroth, 1913. Mem. Soc. Entomol. Belg. 22: 142.

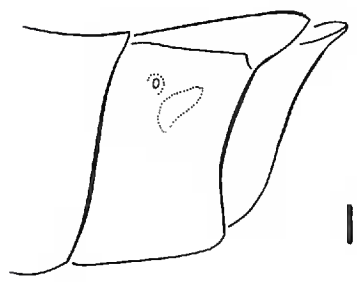


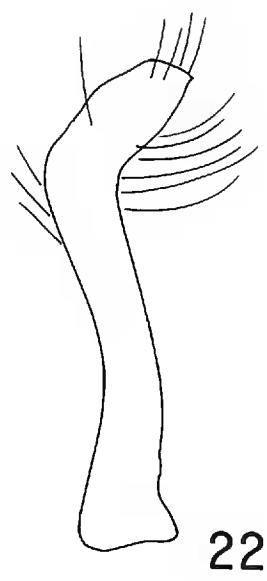


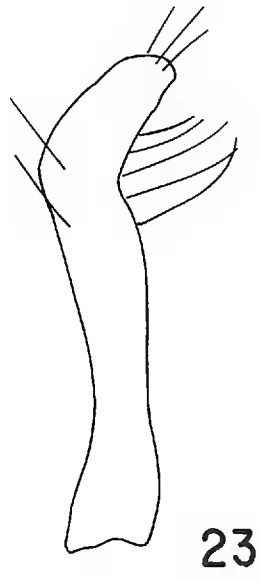


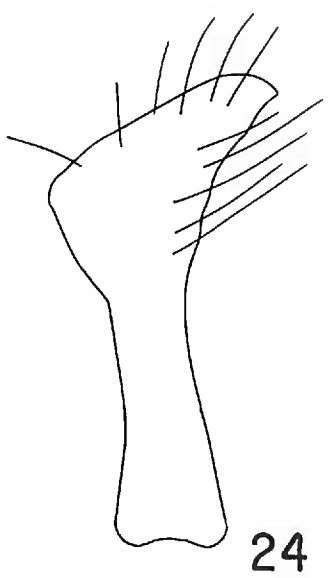


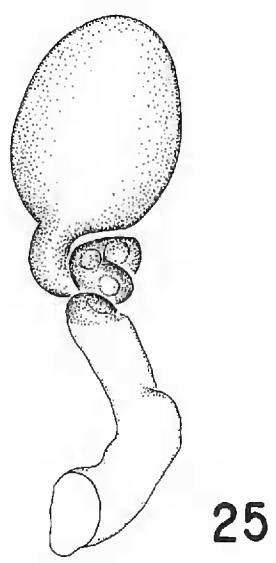












Figures 14–16. Frontal view of the male genital capsule of *Tachycolpura* spp. Figure 14. *T. penicillata* (Walker). Figure 15. *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES. Figure 16. *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION. Figures 17–19. Lateral view of the male genital capsule of *Tachycolpura* spp. Figure 17. *T. penicillata* (Walker). Figure 18. *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES. Figure 19. *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION. Figures 20–24. Parameres of *Tachycolpura* spp. Figures 20, 21. *T. penicillata* (Walker) Figures 22, 23. *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES. Figure 24. *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION. Figure 25. Spermatheca of *Tachycolpura luteola* NEW SPECIES.

Types.—*Lybas penicillatus* Walker. We designate a female, collected in Singapore and deposited in the Natural History Museum, London, as a Lectotype.

Redescription.—*Female. Color.* Black with the following areas pale ochre or pale orange: upper side of the postocular tubercles, apex of scutellum, a very small discoidal dot on middle one-third of apical margin of corium, posterior one-third of connexivum, anterior and posterior lobes of metathoracic scent gland, and posterior angle or pleural margin of abdominal sternites III to VII; antennal segments II and III, rostral segments I to IV and tibiae and tarsi dark red-brown; antennal segment I black, and IV dark ochre, with basal one-third red; hemelytral membrane dirty yellow with veins red-brown, basal angle and anterior margin pale yellow. *Structures.* Rostrum reaching posterior border of sternal segment V; humeral angles of pronotum projecting into a conical, short, robust tooth, pointed backward (Fig. 2); hemelytra macropterous, with claval suture evident and membrane reaching middle one-third of abdominal segment VIII; posterior angle of connexival segments V and VI not projecting out from surface; gonocoxae I conspicuously long, with the maximum width large; paratergite IX nearly square, short and barely reaching beyond the external border of gonocoxae I (Figs. 6, 10). *Measurements:* Head length: 2.85 mm; interocellar space: 0.64 mm; interocular space: 1.44 mm; width across eyes: 2.15 mm; preocular distance: 1.85 mm; length antennal segments: I, 4.00 mm; II, 5.20 mm; III, 3.70 mm; IV, 2.25 mm. Pronotal length: 3.70 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.70 mm; width across humeral angles: 4.90 mm. Scutellar length: 2.35 mm; width: 2.00 mm. Maximum length of gonocoxae I seen frontally: 2.85 mm; maximum length of gonocoxae I seen laterally: 1.35 mm. Total body length: 17.65 mm.

Male.—*Color.* Similar to female, but hemelytral membrane dirty yellow with veins and anterior margin brown and only basal angle yellow. *Structures.* Humeral angles produced into a short conical tooth, barely projecting beyond posterolateral edge of pronotum (Fig. 1). Macropterous hemelytra and membrane reaching middle one-third of abdominal segment VII. Genital capsule globose with posterior margin widened and with two short rounded mounds (Figs. 14, 17). *Parameres.* Figs. 20–21. *Measurements:* Head length: 2.84 mm; interocellar space: 0.64 mm; interocular space: 1.25 mm; width across eyes: 2.13 mm; preocular distance: 1.68 mm; length antennal segments: I, 4.00 mm; II, 5.16 mm; III, 3.70 mm; IV, 2.23 mm. Pronotal length: 3.30 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.70 mm; width across humeral angles: 3.92 mm. Scutellar length: 2.20 mm; width: 1.65 mm. Total body length: 16.48 mm.

Diagnosis.—Macropterous species, characterized by having the humeral angles of the pronotum projected into a short, conical robust tooth (Fig. 1), or very small (Fig. 2), and in each condition pointed backward, with the middle one-third of the apical margin of corium with a discoidal small yellow patch. The male genital capsule is globose, with the posterior margin widened and apices produced into two rounded mounds (Figs. 14, 17). Paratergite IX of female square, short, and barely surpasses the external border of gonocoxae I (Figs. 6, 10). The basal angle of the hemelytral membrane yellow.

Distribution.—Originally described from Singapore and northern Borneo (Sarawak).

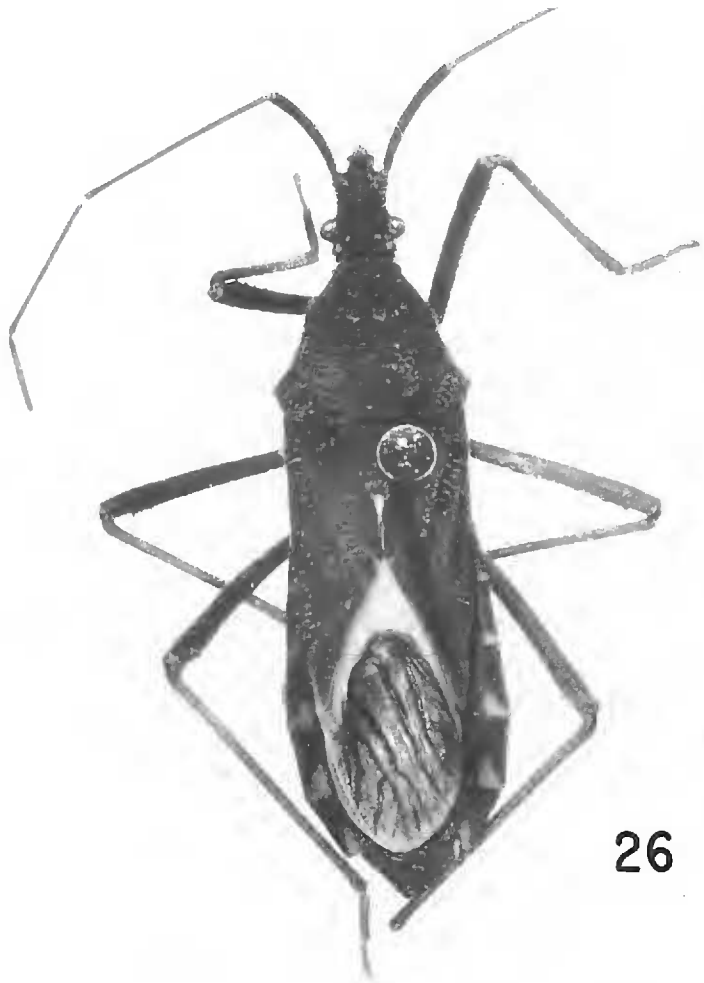
Material Examined.—One male and three females, among them the female lectotype. *Data:* MALAYA. Ulu Gombok. INDONESIA. *BORNEO:* Without localities.

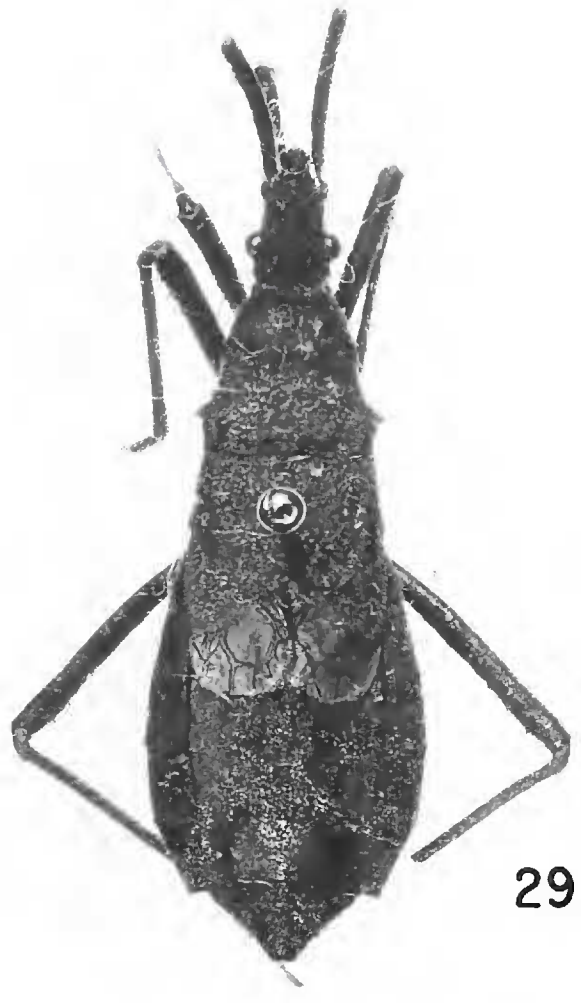
Tachycolpura elongata (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION
(Figs. 3, 7, 11, 16, 19, 24, 29)

Xenocolpura elongata Blöte, 1936. Zool. Meded. 19: 44–45.

Types.—Female holotype deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Naturlijke Histoire, Leiden, Netherlands.

Redescription.—*Female. Color.* Black, with following areas orange ochre: dorsum of postocular tubercles, apex of scutellum, posterior margin of connexivum, and anterior and posterior lobes of





Figures 26–29. Dorsal view *Tachycolpura* spp. Figure 26. *T. penicillata* (Walker). Figure 27. *T. luteola* NEW SPECIES. Figure 28. *T. sumatrana* NEW SPECIES. Figure 29. *T. elongata* (Blöte) NEW COMBINATION.

metathoracic scent glands; rostral segments I to IV, trochanters, most of tibiae and tarsi red-brown; hemelytral membrane dirty yellow, with veins and basal angle red-brown. *Structures.* Rostrum reaching posterior border of sternal segment V; humeral angles of pronotum produced into a robust, short, conical tooth, projected backward (Fig. 3); hemelytra coleopteroid, with claval suture not evident, and membrane reaching anterior one-third of abdominal segment V; posterior angle of connexival segments V–VI well marked against surface; gonocoxae I conspicuously elongated, with well developed maximum width; paratergite IX square, conspicuously surpassing external border of gonocoxae I (Figs. 7, 11). *Measurements:* Head length: 3.06 mm; interocellar space: 0.76 mm; interocular space: 1.40 mm; width across eyes: 2.35 mm; preocular distance: 2.12 mm; length antennal segments: I, 3.90 mm; II to IV absent. Pronotal length: 3.48 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.74 mm; width across humeral angles: 4.55 mm. Scutellar length: 1.95 mm; width: 1.85 mm. Maximum length of gonocoxae I seen frontally: 3.00 mm; maximum length of gonocoxae I seen laterally: 1.80 mm. Total body length: 18.25 mm.

Male.—Color. Similar to female. *Structures.* Rostrum reaching anterior margin of sternal segment VII; coleopteroid, with hemelytral membrane reaching anterior one-third of abdominal segment V. Genital capsule globose, posterior margin widened, with two short robust lateral projections with truncate apices (Figs. 16, 19). *Parameres.* Fig. 24. *Measurements:* Head length: 3.00 mm; interocellar space: 0.67 mm; interocular space: 1.38 mm; width across eyes: 2.30 mm; preocular distance: 2.00 mm; length antennal segments: I, 3.83 mm; II to IV absent. Pronotal length: 3.09 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.69 mm; width across humeral angles: 3.90 mm. Scutellar length: 1.80 mm; width: 1.55 mm. Total body length: 17.18 mm.

Diagnosis.—This is the only species in the genus with coleopteroid hemelytra; the claval suture is not evident and the membrane is very short, not extending beyond the anterior one-third of abdominal segment V. The aspect of the humeral angles of the pronotum, as well as the length of the gonocoxae I, place it near *T. penicilliata* (Walker), but in *T. elongata* (Blöte) the gonocoxae I is clearly wider and paratergite IX extends well beyond the external border of gonocoxae I (Figs. 6, 7, 10, 11).

The genital capsule of *T. elongata* is wide and posseses two robust projections with truncated apices (Figs. 16, 19), whereas the other species have two very short mounds with rounded apices (Figs. 14, 17).

Distribution.—Restricted to Sumatra, from Lubu Raja and Tapanuli.

Material Examined.—One male and three females, among which was the holotype. INDONESIA. (*WEST*) *SUMATRA:* PADANG: Pandjang.

Tachycolpura luteola Brailovsky, Barrera & Lopez-Forment NEW SPECIES (Figs. 4, 8, 12, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27)

Types.—Holotype: male; data: INDONESIA. (*CENTRAL*) *BORNEO:* Sg. Pajau, 1925, Mjoberg. Deposited in the Zoologisches Museum, Universiteit Van Amsterdam, Netherlands. Paratypes: 3 males, 5 females; same data as holotype. (2 males and 4 females deposited in the Zoologisches Museum, Universiteit Van Amsterdam, Netherlands and 1 male and 1 female in the "Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Biología, UNAM, México"); INDONESIA. (*NORTHWEST*) *BORNEO:* Kuching, Jan 1900, Dyak, 4 females (3 deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Naturlijke Histoire, Leiden, Netherlands and 1 in the "Colección Entomológica del Instituto de Biología, UNAM, México").

Description.—Male (*holotype*). *Color.* Black, with the following areas ochre or yellow ochre, sometimes with orange reflections: apex of scutellum, apical angle and apical margin of corium, posterior margin of connexivum, internal side of trochanters, anterior and posterior lobes of metathoracic scent glands, and angle or posterior margin of pleural margin of abdominal sternites IV to VII; antennal

segments II, III and tibiae dark red-brown; rostral segments I to IV and tarsi lighter red-brown; antennal segment I black, IV yellow with basal one-third brown; external side of trochanters shiny red-brown; hemelytral membrane dirty yellow with veins and subbasal large brown blotch and pallid yellow basal angle. *Structures.* Rostrum reaching anterior border of sternal segment VI; pronotal humeral angles projecting into a short, robust, conical tooth pointed outwards and slightly downwards (Fig. 4); macropterous hemelytra, claval suture evident, membrane reaching middle one-third of abdominal segment VII; posterior angle of connexival segments V and VI not marked on surface. Genital capsule long, posterior margin becoming narrower with conspicuous oblique border, and two short lateral projections with rounded apices (Figs. 15, 18). *Parameres.* Figs. 22, 23. *Measurements:* Head length: 3.00 mm; interocellar space: 0.72 mm; interocular space: 1.26 mm; width across eyes: 2.15 mm; preocular distance: 1.95 mm; length antennal segments: I, 4.75 mm; II, 6.70 mm; III, 4.65 mm; IV, 2.70 mm. Pronotal length: 3.45 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.62 mm; width across humeral angles: 4.10 mm. Scutellar length: 2.25 mm; width: 1.90 mm. Total body length: 17.80 mm.

Female.—Color. Similar to male. *Structures.* Macropterous, with hemelytral membrane reaching posterior margin of abdominal segment IX. Gonocoxae I short lengthwise with well developed width; paratergite IX square, reaching beyond external margin of gonocoxae I (Figs. 8, 12). *Spermatheca.* Fig. 25. *Measurements:* Head length: 2.85 mm; interocellar space: 0.70 mm; interocular space: 1.17 mm; width across eyes: 2.10 mm; preocular distance: 1.90 mm; length antennal segments: I, 4.15 mm; II, 5.70 mm; III, 4.05 mm; IV, 2.40 mm. Pronotal length: 3.60 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.65 mm; width across humeral angles: 4.85 mm. Scutellar length: 2.20 mm; width: 1.95 mm. Maximum length of gonocoxae I, seen frontally: 2.25 mm; maximum length of gonocoxae I, seen laterally: 1.55 mm. Total body length: 17.90 mm.

Diagnosis.—This distinctive species is recognized by the light yellow color of the apical angle and apical margin of the corium. In *T. penicillata* and *T. elongata,* the corium are entirely black. The length of the gonocoxae I is very short (2.25 mm) and the posterior margin of the genital capsule is narrowed apically, with conspicuously oblique margins and two short rounded apical projections (Figs. 15, 18). In the other species, the gonocoxae I is longer (2.80–3.00 mm), and the genital capsule is wider and globose, with both projections truncated apically (Figs. 16, 19), or rounded (Figs. 14, 17).

Etymology.—The taxon name is based on the yellow color of the apical angle and the apical margin of the corium.

Material Examined.—See types.

Tachycolpura sumatrana, Brailovsky, Barrera & Lopez-Forment NEW SPECIES

Type.—Holotype: female; data: INDONESIA. *SUMATRA:* Deli (Bed Pict), without date. Deposited in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland. The left wing of the holotype is destroyed.

Description.—Female (holotype). Color. Head, pronotum, scutellum, thorax and abdominal sternites black with pale red reflections at apex of tylus, scutellar disc, acetabula of three pairs of legs, abdominal sternites, genital plates and pleural margin of abdominal sternites III to VII; ochre yellow on: upper side of postocular tubercles, apex of scutellum, semi-discoidal spot on middle one-third of apical margin of corium, posterior margin of connexival, anterior and posterior lobes of metathoracic scent gland, and posterior margin of pleural margin of abdominal sternites III to VII; antennal segment I dark red-brown, segments II and III pale red-orange, IV yellow with basal one-third pale orange; clavus, corium, connexivum and dorsal segments of abdomen red-orange; hemelytral membrane dirty yellow with veins and large subbasal brown spot and basal angle dark ochre; coxae and femora red-brown; trochanters bicolored, with external side red-brown, and internal side yellow; tibiae dark orange with two yellow rings, one subbasal, other almost apical; orange tarsi with ochre reflections; rostral segments I to IV brown ochre. *Structures.* Rostrum reaching posterior border of sternal segment V; humeral angles of pronotum produced into long, thin, slightly backwards inflected conical prominence

(Fig. 5); macropterous hemelytra with claval suture evident and membrane reaching middle one-third of abdominal segment IX; posterior angle of connexival segments V and VI slightly remarked on surface; gonocoxae I well developed longitudinally and transversely widened; paratergite IX square, length exceeding posterior margin of gonocoxae I (Figs. 9, 13). *Measurements:* Head length: 3.05 mm; interocellar space: 0.65 mm; interocular space: 1.30 mm; width across eyes: 2.30 mm; preocular distance: 1.90 mm; length antennal segments: I, 4.10 mm; II, 5.65 mm; III, 3.80 mm; IV, 2.25 mm. Pronotal length: 3.60 mm; width across frontal angles: 1.80 mm; width across humeral angles: 5.85 mm. Scutellar length: 2.45 mm; width: 2.15 mm. Maximum length of gonocoxae I, seen frontally: 3.00 mm; maximum width of gonocoxae I, seen laterally: 1.60 mm. Total body length: 17.30 mm.

Male.—Unknown.

Diagnosis.—The peculiar long and slender (Fig. 5) projections of the humeral angles of the pronotum, the pale red-orange coloration of the clavus, corium, connexivum and the abdominal segments, and the two yellow rings on the tibiae, are diagnostic characters of *T. sumatrana.* All the other species have shorter and more robust conical projections of the humeral angles; their clavus, corium, connexivum and abdominal segments are black, and their tibiae lack two yellow rings.

Etymology.—Named for its occurrence on the Island of Sumatra.

Material Examined.—See types.

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